United Nations A/64/793

General Assembly

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Sixty-fourth session
Agenda item 112 (j)
Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments: appointment of three ad litem judges of the United Nations Dispute Tribunal

Letter dated 25 May 2010 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the General Assembly

I would like to inform you that a vacancy of one of the three ad litem judges has occurred in the United Nations Dispute Tribunal. This vacancy occurred owing to the fact that Judge Michael Adams declined, for personal reasons, to accept the extension of his appointment for an additional year, approved by the General Assembly in its decision 64/418 of 29 March 2010. I therefore write to draw your attention to the need to appoint, on an urgent basis, an ad litem judge to fill the one-year term with the United Nations Dispute Tribunal in New York beginning on 1 July 2010.

The Internal Justice Council, which was mandated by the General Assembly, in paragraph 37 (b) of resolution 62/228, to "provide its views and recommendations to the General Assembly on two or three candidates for each [judicial] vacancy", has prepared a report identifying qualified candidates (A/64/791), which I forward for your consideration.

In this report, the Internal Justice Council sets forth two candidates for consideration for appointment as an ad litem judge of the United Nations Dispute Tribunal in New York. Pursuant to General Assembly decision 64/418, the term of office of this ad litem judge would be one year, beginning on 1 July 2010.

In this connection, I would be grateful if you could present the report of the Internal Justice Council (A/64/791) to the General Assembly for its urgent consideration and action.

(*Signed*) **BAN** Ki-moon

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Security Council

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General Assembly
Sixty-fourth session
Agenda items 14 and 18

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Letter dated 21 May 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the press release of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan regarding the adoption by the European Parliament on 20 May 2010 of the resolution entitled "The need for an EU Strategy for the South Caucasus" (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 14 and 18, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Agshin **Mehdiyev**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

10-38123 (E) 030610

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Annex to the letter dated 21 May 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Press release of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan welcomes the adoption by the European Parliament on 20 May 2010 of the resolution entitled "The need for an EU Strategy for the South Caucasus" on the basis of the report of the Bulgarian Member of Parliament Mr. Evgeni Kirilov. While strongly supporting the European Union initiative on the European Neighbourhood Policy and the Eastern Partnership, the European Parliament calls for an increasingly active role of the European Union to transform the South Caucasus into a region of sustainable peace, stability and prosperity with a view to enhancing the integration of these countries into the European policies.

That important resolution singles out rightly the unsolved conflicts in the region as an impediment to the economic and social development and the full realization of the Eastern Partnership in the South Caucasus countries and considers the peaceful resolution of the conflicts as essential for the stability in the region. Referring to the respect by the European Union for the principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity in its relations with the South Caucasus States, the European Parliament reminds furthermore that one of the aims of the Eastern Partnership is indeed to bring tangible support for the consolidation of statehood and territorial integrity of partner countries and judges unacceptable any conditioning of the respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the countries of the region.

The Ministry commends the clear and unequivocal position of the European Parliament with regard to the Armenia-Azerbaijan Nagorno-Karabakh conflict and its heavy consequences. Thus, calling for the intensification of efforts to settle this conflict in the coming months and the abandon of preferences to perpetuate the status quo created by force and with no international legitimacy, the European Parliament demands the withdrawal of Armenian forces from all occupied territories of Azerbaijan. The European parliamentarians also express their serious concerns about the fact that hundreds of thousands of refugees and internally displaced persons who fled their homes during or in connection with the Nagorno-Karabakh war remain displaced and their rights, including the right to return, are denied, and they call for an unambiguous and unconditional recognition of these rights and underline the need for their prompt realization.

Bearing in mind the "parliamentary elections" to be organized in the Nagorno-Karabakh region of Azerbaijan, the Ministry is pleased to note the confirmation, through the above-mentioned resolution of the European Parliament, of the European Union's position recognizing as unconstitutional and illegal the framework in which the elections in the breakaway territories take place, while defending the political rights of displaced persons.

Despite the desperate attempts of the Armenian side to thwart its adoption, that resolution was strongly supported by all main political groups of the European Parliament. The Ministry believes that that timely and clear statement by the European Parliament on the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict is a signal to Armenia to stop its policy aimed at prolongation of the settlement process and finally to take a constructive position in the negotiations, on the basis of the principles mentioned in the resolution.